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The Colgate-Rochester Divinity School Bulletin

VOLUME XXII

No. 3—PAGES 1-24

May, 1950

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MAY, 1950

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The Report of the President

WILBOUR EDDY SAUNDERS

THE ANNUAL report of the president of the Divinity School gives the opportunity to make a permanent factual record of a school year. The process of recording cannot but be accompanied by an evaluation which discloses the areas in which accomplishment falls short of advance planning. What we have done is never as significant as the view of what may be.

Our aim is the adequate training of men and women for the pastorate. Our emphasis is on the production of leaders for the churches. From this viewpoint the statistics concerning those who graduated in May 1949 are significant. At that time thirty-four received degrees. Of these, thirty are now the pastors of churches, one is a missionary, three are pursuing postgraduate studies. If these proportions can be maintained, we may well feel that our school is serving its announced purpose. Our unceasing vigilance must be to guarantee to the best of our ability the quality and competence of that training.

No report of the year could fail to record two great losses sustained. Just before the opening of the school year, death came to Arthur James Gosnell, the able and consecrated chairman of our board. For years he was identified officially with the school in various capacities. He had been a member of the board since 1930 and its chairman since 1944. Previous to that he had been assistant treasurer, treasurer, chairman of the finance committee, and a member of the instruction committee. No listing of his official connections with the school can give a proper concept of his concern for its welfare. It was a major responsibility of his life to which he gave both consecration and superior ability. We shall remember gratefully not only his wisdom but also his unfailing cheerfulness, his kindness and loveliness, his gentle humor and his constant courtesy.

We have also sustained the loss of Mr. Arthur A. Hartshorn, a trustee since 1928. An able and consecrated layman, Mr. Hartshorn passed away on February 21st in Hamilton, New York.

Also with a deep sense of loss we record the death on April 5, 1950 of James Dalton Morrison, Cornelius Woelfkin Professor of preaching since 1940. Dr. Morrison brought to his teaching a rich background of successful pastorates in Camden, New Jersey, Rochester, New York,

and Providence, Rhode Island. His publication of "Masterpieces of Religious Verse" was of significance for all the religious world. His preparation of men for the preaching ministry has been competent and effective. Faculty comrades and students have equally been helped by his evident sincerity, friendliness, and devotion to Jesus of Nazareth. None of us will ever prepare a sermon without being aware of his standards—interesting, true, helpful. Such men are not easily replaced. Such men leave behind a residue of themselves which the erosion of time cannot erase.

At the end of his first year with us we record with satisfaction the strength added to our staff by Dr. Milton C. Froyd. His is a personal prestige with all factions of the denomination, a justified popularity with the students in the colleges, and an extraordinary grasp of the problems and concepts of theological education. This year it has been necessary to use much of his time and energy in connection with our public relations program. As soon as possible we must release him for the constructive and creative work for which he is superbly prepared both in ability and experience.

At its meeting on February 6th the board elected Dr. Bernhard W. Anderson to the Joseph B. Hoyt chair of Old Testament Interpretation. Dr. Anderson is a graduate of the College of the Pacific (A.B.), of the Pacific School of Religion (A.M. and B.D.) and of Yale University (Ph.D.). He has taught at Colgate University and the University of North Carolina. He has been chosen by Haddon House to write the new text for undergraduates on the Bible. The opinion of the theological school world is that we have been most fortunate in adding to our staff one of the most promising of the younger Biblical scholars of the country. He joins our faculty in September.

No mention of Dr. Anderson's coming should fail to include our recognition of the services of Dr. Ernest Parsons. Since the death of Dr. Earle Cross, he has been drafted from his retired status to take care of our emergency. This has been done so capably as to give the time needed for an unhurried search for the right man to fill this chair. The whole Divinity School family recognizes its debt of gratitude to Dr. Parsons.

The school year has been a busy and happy one. The regular functions of school life; classes, chapel, personal counselling, and student activities have gone on with enthusiasm and effectiveness. In addition there is a long list of special events. We should not fail to record the fortnight in January when Dr. and Mrs. William S. Abernethy of Washington were with us for lectures, chapel talks, and personal coun-

selling. Through the generosity of a public spirited Rochester citizen, we were privileged to have Rabbi Arthur Lelyveld with us for a week. A successful laymen's conference was held in December with a hundred chosen church leaders coming together from all sections of the country to discuss the kind of leadership needed for the pastorate, the sort of training to be given, and the problems involved in securing and supporting such men. This conference was addressed by Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, Dr. Walter Van Kirk, and Dr. William Mather. The laymen, by resolution passed at the end of their discussions, have called upon our school to take responsibility for arousing lay opinion and action in this area.

A third yearly conference on the ministry for college students was held in February. Dr. Roswell Barnes, Dr. L. B. Moseley and Dr. John Oliver Nelson assisted our own faculty and student body in presenting the calling of the ministry to a hundred picked upper classmen from forty colleges. The purpose of these conferences is the presentation of the Christian ministry to the minds and consciences of superior potentialities. A by-product is the infiltration into our own student body of some of those who seek such training for a life work.

The alumni convocation held the week following Easter had the largest registration ever. The Ayer lectures were given by Dr. John C. Bennett of the Union Theological Seminary of New York on "The Re-discovery of the Church in Protestantism." The Rauschenbusch lectures were given by Professor David E. Lindstrom of the University of Illinois on "Christian Principles in Rural Life." The devotional addresses by Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, found the chapel seating too limited for all who wished to attend. This year the lectures by our own professors proved very popular. Dr. Nixon, whose excellent book "Responsible Christianity" was just off the press, spoke daily on "The Theological Background of Christian Preaching to This Age." Dr. Parsons lectured on "Preaching: Timeless and Timely." Dr. Moehlman found it necessary to move his group, to whom he was speaking on "Roman Catholicism in Contemporary America," to a larger room than that assigned. Dean Baker held classes for the wives of alumni on "Democracy and the Family." Mr. Lehman had a workshop on "Music and the Service of Worship." Kenneth Cober, executive secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Convention, gave the alumni address at the annual banquet. There was much comment that this was one of the best, if not the best, of all convocations. Dr. Brand Blanshard of Yale, who was to have given the Ayer lectures in 1951, has asked to be released because he will be in

Europe at the time. We are most fortunate to have replaced him with Dr. David E. Roberts of Union Theological Seminary, whose subject will be "Christianity and Existentialism." The Rauschenbusch lecturer will be our own Dr. Dahlberg.

A denominational day was held on February 1st. Leaders from the Foreign Mission Society, Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, and the Board of Promotion came to the school. Classes were adjourned and all day given over to an understanding of our Northern Baptist history and program.

For the coming year a change has been made in our calendar which we believe will have several advantages. The autumn term will not begin until September 26th and will end with the beginning of the Christmas holidays. This will allow the conclusion of the second term to coincide with the Easter convocation. It will extend the school year to June 11th, removing the conflict between our graduation and annual trustees' meeting and the Northern Baptist Convention.

Several experiments in in-service training have been made in response to oft-stated advice of alumni that the school "needs to get back to the grass roots." Four of our faculty, Drs. Baker, Nixon, Parsons, and Rasmussen, cooperated with the Albany Federation of Churches in a twelve-week school for the ministers of the Albany, Troy, Schenectady area. The three-hour classes held Monday afternoons were well attended and there is a demand for the continuation of the project next year. Dr. Branton gave six public lectures on the Bible in our auditorium on Thursday evenings in January and February. This was at the suggestion of the Federal Council's department of evangelism and with the blessing and cooperation of the local church federation. An audience estimated at five hundred crowded both floor and galleries for each of these lectures. Dr. Froyd has held conferences with groups of rural ministers in several areas and Drs. Willkens and Rasmussen have given much service in their special fields to churches and ministerial groups in our wider parish. These are samples of the ways in which the Divinity School is reaching out into its hinterland. We have also encouraged the community to come to us. Our plant is so magnificent that we would like to see it increasingly the center of the religious activities of our area. This year the interdenominational ministers' union of Rochester has come to the Hill for its meetings. Conferences of denominational groups, of officials of individual churches, and women's organizations have used our facilities. There is some likelihood that consideration would be given to the housing of offices of both denominational and interdenominational groups in our buildings. Office space

could be made available by some changes which would not be too difficult to arrange or expensive for the benefiting organizations to carry.

We have published a view book which has found favor with the alumni and favorable comment from professional critics. The book called "The Making of a Minister" will be used in student recruiting and in financial promotion. Dr. Hudson and Dr. Froyd are largely responsible for its success, though three local Baptists, Wilbur Lewis, city editor of the Democrat & Chronicle; Frederick Powers, the same paper's photographer; and Julius Loos gave valuable aid with layout, pictures, and typography. Dean Baker has again capably edited the catalog number of the Bulletin, which was published earlier than usual to help in student enrollment. Mr. G. A. Lehman has edited the regular numbers of the Bulletin. He has made it the sort of news vehicle eagerly awaited by the alumni and a valuable contact with our supporters. This is the year for the publication of the alumni directory which appears at ten-year intervals. The finance committee has placed an appropriation in the budget for that purpose and responsibility for its compilation has been assigned.

After many years of happy relations, there is a legal separation from the North American Seminary. That institution has moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and sold its local buildings. A mutually acceptable arrangement has been made concerning trust funds.

For some time there has been general recognition of the need for raising salaries if we are to secure the sort of man we want for our faculty and hold him after he comes onto our staff. After careful study of the budget, the president and treasurer were convinced that some adjustments could be made without unbalancing the budget. Accordingly, recommendations were made to the chairman of the committee on instruction and then, with his approval, to both the finance and executive committees. Following their favorable votes on the recommendations, faculty salaries were improved as of January first. There is still need for further raises, but now we are not badly out of line with other top ranking seminaries.

This year we are holding a summer school. Our beautiful location and superb equipment make ideal conditions for this type of in-service training. We are offering refresher courses for pastors and hope that year by year this venture may win increasing recognition. Dr. Willkens is to be the dean of the summer school and the dates are June 27th to July 7th inclusive. This calendar location is designed to catch the end of the season before the vacation period begins. It does conflict with vacation Bible schools, but there is no calendar period without some

drawback. Our headliners are Dr. Robert L. Calhoun of Yale, who will lecture on theology, and Dr. Roy D. Whitehorn of Cambridge, England and moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England who will lecture on preaching. Miss Amy Loomis will conduct a workshop on religious drama. Mr. Lehman will have a workshop for volunteer choir directors. Dr. Branton and Dr. Baker will hold classes in their respective fields of New Testament and Pastoral Counselling. This summer school may require deficit financing for a year or two but should become one of the most valuable contributions of Colgate-Rochester to the religious life of our country.

The faculty have worked effectively. As a group they have met frequently and for long sessions to consider the curriculum changes involved in the proposed experiment in theological education. A three-day faculty retreat is planned for the first of June at which final decisions in this regard will be made. Aside from the teaching duties connected with their departments, several of the professors have made significant contributions through responsibilities they have accepted. Dr. Hudson acts as liaison officer between the school and the alumni and so has charge of the annual convocation. Dr. Branton plans and schedules the daily chapels. Mr. Holcomb was in charge of the conference on the ministry. Dr. Willkens has spent long hours on field work assignments. Dr. Froyd planned and carried through the laymen's conference.

We all recognize the field work of our students as both an important part of the learning process and a service to the wider community. Few of us realize how large and intricate a venture it is to arrange for and supervise this field work. This year fifty-one students have served seventy-six churches as pastors. Twenty-eight have been youth directors and seven youth assistants in larger churches. Three have been directors of religious education and two assistant pastors. Miscellaneous posts filled by our students include that of assistant chaplain at the University of Rochester, director of music, and assistant in research survey work. The following denominations have been served: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Evangelical and Reformed, Lutheran, Universalist, Friends, and Evangelical United Brethren. Forty student couples live in parsonages. Twenty-three churches, aside from those regularly employing our students, have been furnished one or more pulpit supplies. The total earned by our students during the year is considerably in excess of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Alumni Council has met twice this year. Thus the president is able to lay plans before a representative group of our graduates and

have the advantage of their counsel. It also provides an avenue through which alumni opinion may be expressed.

The chorus, as usual, made a strenuous and successful spring pilgrimage. Engagements in Washington, D. C., furnished the highlight of the trip. Colgate-Rochester singing is one of the school's greatest assets and Mr. Lehman has again sustained the high level of achievement for which our choruses are noted. During the year the chorus has made thirty-five public appearances.

The dean's report appended to this gives enrollment facts and prospects. It calls attention to the housing problem caused by the fact that approximately sixty per cent of our students are married. Also appended are reports from Mr. Trost as librarian and as curator of the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection. The treasurer's report shows a satisfactory condition with the school operating within its income. This is accomplished only because the alumni, interested churches and friends make up the approximately fifty thousand dollars difference between the income from endowment funds and the cash cost of operating the school. We are pleased to have the promise of a gift from John K. Colgate of one thousand dollars for next year toward the expense of the Colgate Historical Collection. It is gratifying that a memorial fund for Arthur Gosnell has already reached a total of seven thousand five hundred dollars and will undoubtedly be added to considerably.

Probably the activity of the year of greatest importance to the future of the school is the constructive thinking in which administration and faculty have cooperated concerning a more adequate training for the ministry. The paper attached to this report entitled "Toward a More Effective Ministry" summarizes the results of this thinking. Dr. Froyd has put the ideas in written form but the conclusions reached are those upon which administration and faculty are agreed. They propose an experiment in theological education which may well have far-reaching results. It is to make this experiment possible that we are entering into a finance campaign during this year of the centennial of the Rochester Theological Seminary. Mr. Charles Herschleb, representing Marts & Lundy, is at work with us and detailed plans for the attempt to raise a minimum of three hundred thousand dollars are well under way.

The president would like to report that he has received encouragement and support from the trustees, whole-hearted cooperation and heart-warming friendliness from faculty, staff, and employees, and every evidence of welcome cooperation from the alumni. For all this he is very grateful.

The Dean's Report

OREN HULING BAKER

THE ACADEMIC year opened on September 7, 1949 with an enrollment of 98. The matriculating class numbered 47, setting a new record in the history of the School. During the year four new students began their studies bringing the enrollment at the close of the year to 102.

Prospects for a larger enrollment next year are excellent. Thirty-six applications have already been approved, five are pending, and correspondence is being carried on with others. It is anticipated that the class entering next Fall will equal the number last year and that the total enrollment will rise to 115 or 120. The final figure will depend somewhat on our ability to supply adequate housing for all married applicants. No drastic change in the status of veterans is expected during the next year.

The placement of this year's graduates is well under way. More than half of the class have been settled and promising contacts have been made in behalf of the remainder. The requests of the alumni for assistance in making pastoral changes have almost doubled during the year. A standard procedure for this service has been worked out in the Dean's office and much has been accomplished to the advantage of the churches and the alumni.

The counseling of students with regard to personal problems and the giving of guidance in their educational programs have continued to occupy much of the day-to-day responsibility of the Dean.

Toward a More Effective Ministry

BLAZING NEW TRAILS IN TRAINING

MILTON CARL FROYD

The World Crisis and Religion.

The fateful years of the second half of the twentieth century are now before us. The first half of the century has brought us, through science, an enormous increase in our material resources. But it has brought us, also, problems in the relations of men to one another and to their world that science in itself cannot solve.

On every side there is evidence of a vast latent hunger for religion, through which alone, from time immemorial, the desires of men for inner security, for human fellowship and for God have been satisfied. As the first half of the century has been marked by the effort to meet the material needs of men through science, the second half may well be marked by a great new endeavor to meet moral and spiritual needs through religion.

Religion and the Churches.

Upon whom does the major responsibility for a moral and spiritual advance that can meet the world crisis rest? In making an economic advance we have to begin with our business enterprises, with management and the workers. In making an educational advance, we begin with our schools and colleges. In making a religious advance, we have to begin with the churches, through which, in the main, the spiritual heritage of the western world has become available to men.

The fate of the churches rests on leadership.

Recently one of the leading personnel experts in New York observed, "The major problem of industry is personnel. We have seen industry after industry, limping along in the red for years, suddenly swing into the black with production zooming at plant capacity. The same buildings, the same machinery, the same product, the same market—what, then, made the difference? Change in management personnel! Assuming a salable product and a potential market, the difference between success or failure is not plant or equipment, but leadership. . . . What is true of industry," continued this personnel expert, "is just as true of the church. As a Christian layman, I would say that, assum-

ing the same plant, the same product, and the same market, the difference between success or failure for any church is found right here in personnel. We may wish it were otherwise, decry the notion that so much should rest on one person, but there is the fact. We Protestants can't escape it."

There may be some oversimplification in this gentleman's observation, but making allowance for all that, there is still something dreadfully true in what he had to say.

The kind of leadership we need.

Those who have served on pulpit committees are the ones who know most acutely what this personnel expert is talking about. As at no other time, in the process of seeking a new pastor, they are forced to examine what their church needs and, in the light of that, look for the kind of minister who can meet those needs. They see the church as it is and then as it might be and, under God, ought to be—an aggregation of all kinds of people of all ages and interests and needs to be ministered to, organizations to be guided, budgets to be raised, the unchurched to be reached, the total community to be served. They are under no illusions over the fact that this church, depending upon the leadership they can find, will grow or falter, live or die. They know that the situation demands a man of deep personal conviction and devotion, who can preach and has something vital to say, a person who is capable of welding a multiplicity of organizations and age groups into a working and harmonious whole. Then only too soon they discover that the process of finding that kind of leadership may become one of the most heart-breaking experiences through which a person can go.

Reason why that kind of leadership is so hard to get.

Now, the reason why that kind of leadership is so hard to get is not merely to be accounted for by the fact that our seminaries are failing to graduate enough men. To be sure, when we realize that all of the Northern Baptist seminaries put together have been training only a little over a third of the pastors needed by the churches of the denomination, we must admit that is a part, and a very real part, of the problem. But assuming that we could train pastors for every church as we are now training them for some of the churches, the problem of the pulpit committee would by no means be solved, for the time has come when the whole business of training itself must be challenged to its foundations. The thing that we have got to face is that the answer to our problem of leadership is not just a matter of doing more of the same thing we

are now doing by way of training; it is a matter of questioning the adequacy of the whole scheme of theological education as it now operates, in the light of what we know to be that kind of leadership needed to meet the challenge of the churches of our day.

The problem is one not so much of more training as better training.

The situation faced by the theological schools today is comparable in many respects to that faced by the medical schools nearly half a century ago. Shortly after the turn of the century our country was bedeviled by medical schools cropping up everywhere. The nation was being flooded with unskilled, incompetent practitioners. The answer of the medical profession, spurred on by the latest discoveries concerning the nature of disease and the workings of the human body, was a wholesale reconstruction of the whole system of medical education. It was a radical, revolutionary move, creating all sorts of hostility and opposition, but with it came the dawn of a new day for the medical profession. Not just more doctors, but better doctors, was the answer. It is with a similar mood that the events of our time are driving us to a reappraisal of our whole system of theological education. Indeed, this is an issue that confronts not just one denomination, but the whole of Protestantism. The issue does not need to be debated. Virtually everyone who has anything to do with seminary training recognizes it. The only question is whether we have the courage and the faith to face it.

Colgate-Rochester becomes disturbed.

This matter of providing an adequately trained ministry for our day has become quite disturbing to us here at Colgate-Rochester. Of course if we wanted to content ourselves with the traditional ways of doing things, we could become quite smug about a number of things. We have a good student body; identical tests given a few years ago at a number of theological schools disclosed that our B.D. students ranked at the top. We have an excellent faculty. Our graduates are eagerly sought by churches, colleges, and for administrative positions in denominational and interdenominational agencies. But we can't be smug. No theological school can afford to be smug, when it views its responsibility in the face of the terrible urgency of the task of the church in the world today.

We are disturbed because we see the job of the minister as being vastly more complex and difficult than it has ever been in history. We are disturbed because we recognize that, in common with all other theological schools, apart from a few modifications in the curriculum,

our training for the ministry remains just about what it was fifty years ago. We are disturbed because we know that we are not making use in our training program of those fundamental discoveries of the past half century of how people learn, personalities develop, skills are acquired—discoveries that today are as undebatable as the principle of gravity or the circulation of blood. The fact that no other school is taking these discoveries seriously, either, does not lessen our disturbance. Rip Van Winkle was said to have slept for twenty years. A revolution took place during his slumbers. He slept right on. A revolution of quite another kind is taking place right now. As a divinity school we are disturbed and determined not to sleep through this one.

We know what we have to do.

We know what we have to do. The answer is simple and drastic! So simple that virtually all seminaries see it and talk about it. So drastic that only a few have made passes at it, and none have really dared to face it. It is drastic on two accounts. First, because it means a fundamental realignment of the whole faculty toward the total teaching procedure. Faculties on the graduate level are notably resistant to change or innovations. Second, and even more serious, because of the cost involved. Here is the main reason why theological education has changed so little in the last half century. Genuine professional training is costly, frightfully costly in relation to traditional procedures and budgets. Medical education soon discovered this. Right now New York University is seeking to raise \$32,000,000 for its already substantially endowed medical school—not so much to enlarge its training program as to intensify it. Professional training, whether dealing with the bodies or souls of men (and certainly the latter is not less important than the former), is costly.

But to be specific, what would happen here at Colgate-Rochester if we were to take this matter of the improvement of professional training of ministers seriously? About this we don't have to guess, for careful experiment with procedure already has been carried far enough in specific instances to enable us to speak with some assurance.

Then why doesn't Colgate-Rochester provide it for every student?

If we know that this is the kind of training every student should have, why doesn't Colgate-Rochester make it available to every student as a matter of general policy? We have a faculty that is committed to it. Then why don't we do it? Because of its costliness! Professional education of this kind is the most costly type of education known.

What is there about this kind of education that makes it so costly?

a. In the personnel it requires

This kind of training is costly in the case of a single student—an average of seven man hours per week. This is virtually tutorial training. While not every student would require this amount of individual attention, if the pattern of training were adopted for the entire student body, it would be fair to assume that the average amount of time required would be not less than four hours per week per student. Multiply that by one hundred students and you will get an idea of the approximate total number of man hours needed to put this plan of education into operation. Obviously this is not a one-man job!

b. In the research that must be carried on

But increased personnel is not the only factor. Since this is an unblazed trail for theological education, a continuous program of research must be carried on. An extensive testing program must be inaugurated in order that we may know everything that can be known about a student, once he has been admitted for training, else how can that training be geared to his individual needs and development? Instruments for the measurement of professional growth must be invented. None now exist. It is a curious thing that at the present time about the only test seminaries have for measuring the progress of a student is one that has to do with intellectual aptitude, his ability to handle subject matter material. But if the object of seminary training is to produce leadership for the church, then certainly it is just as important that we discover instruments for measuring his growth in leadership skills. Finally, a pioneering program of research must be carried on in relation to the field in which the student works. If the student is growing in professional competence, the only real evidence of that can be found in the difference it makes in the people in the churches and communities in which he ministers. Research is costly, as every businessman fully understands.

c. In the records that must be kept

The sheer routine of keeping records, accurate and constantly up-to-date records, is a significant and indispensable aspect of professional education. As extensive as this matter of record-keeping becomes in the traditional pattern of education, it becomes increased many-fold when we move on to the even more varied and complex field of professional education. To do this work, an adequate staff of trained secretarial personnel will be needed.

What would Colgate-Rochester have to do if it were to adopt such a training program as a matter of policy?

The foregoing discussion makes clear some of the things Colgate-Rochester would have to do if it were to adopt the kind of training program we have been speaking about as a matter of policy.

First, it must lift the current faculty salary level sufficiently to free the present faculty to take on the additional load of direct student supervision the program implies. It is imperative that the present faculty be involved in this program of supervision for several reasons. One is the very practical one, it is the only way in which the student body can be completely covered in the intimate, day-by-day tutorial relation that field work supervision of this kind demands. We would thus have a field work supervisory staff of not just one but at least twelve men now here, the basic minimum for handling a student body of one hundred. This would work out to a ratio of one supervisor for about every eight students. At that, it will involve over thirty hours a week in supervision alone. A second reason for faculty involvement in supervision is even more fundamental. There must be no cleavage between classroom experience and professional practice. If this is permitted, the great sacrilege of education will have been committed, the splintering of the curriculum right down through the center. Academic growth and professional competence are of one piece and nothing must be done to sunder them. The only persons who can prevent this, and assure the maintenance of the unity of the curriculum, are the teachers themselves.

Second, beyond present faculty, certain additions by way of specialized personnel will be needed. While it is true that it would be a serious mistake to sever supervision of field work from the ongoing teaching program by turning it over to a separate staff of supervisors, at least two highly trained specialists in this area will be needed to give guidance and coherence to the total field work program. Trouble-shooting (an ugly word in this context) will be only part of their task. Theirs will be the job to coordinate the active program. In addition to these two field work specialists, at least two remedial specialists will be required for work in those areas in which deficiencies seem most commonly to appear—speech and homiletics.

Third, needed secretarial assistance must be provided at the outset, or the total program will reach a bottle-neck almost before it begins.

Finally, provision must be made for those materials and general administrative costs that inevitably become associated with such a program.

What would all this cost?

This brings us to the main, and all-important question, what will all this cost? Following is a table giving the general outline of what it would cost to introduce at Colgate-Rochester a program of genuinely professional training along the pattern described here. The costs indicated are over and above present budgetary provisions.

1. Sufficient salaries for present faculty so that their time may be freed for supervision	\$15,730
2. Additional staff	20,000
2 supervisors	
1 speech specialist	
1 homiletics associate	
3. Secretarial help	4,500
4. Materials (files, paper, typewriters, records)	1,000
5. Administrative costs	3,000
	\$44,230

Why is Colgate-Rochester uniquely fitted to pioneer in such a training program as this?

There are a number of reasons why Colgate-Rochester is uniquely fitted to take the initiative in pioneering in this kind of training for the ministry. So favorable are the conditions to this institution in striking out boldly in such a step, that those very conditions literally constitute a moral imperative to do so. Look at what we have to begin with:

1. Colgate-Rochester has inherited from the past sufficient resources to carry on the traditional program, which in a very real sense provides a strong base from which to develop an experimental program. Money given to Colgate-Rochester can be devoted to an advanced program, not to keeping the machine going.
2. It has superb equipment in terms of physical facilities.
3. It has a strategic location on the edge of a large industrial city and surrounded by an outlying area typical of rural America. The location possesses a further advantage in that Colgate-Rochester is the only theological seminary in this western New York area. Hence, it can develop its program on a community-wide basis. In some communities all of the churches are served by Colgate-Rochester students or graduates and the other ministers of the area look to the School for leadership.
4. A faculty committed to the program—ready, willing and eager to embark upon a pioneering venture.
5. A strong student body.

What other theological institution in America, of any denomination, is so highly favored! That very position presents us not with a privilege to enjoy but an obligation, an obligation to the future, to discharge.

Annual Report of the Librarian

THEODORE LOUIS TROST

May 1, 1949–April 30, 1950

To the President of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School:

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Librarian of the Divinity School for the year ending April 30, 1950.

ACQUISITIONS

During the past fiscal year the numbers of accessions amounted to 1,027 of which 137 were gifts and 169 were bound periodicals. Our total accessions number 88,129 as of April 30, 1950. (This does not include some 20,000 volumes in the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection.)

In the Spring of the year, Dr. Hal Earl Norton, former minister of the First Baptist Church of Grinnell, Iowa, presented to the Library his collection of the *Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching* and related titles. This collection of 145 volumes will be kept together as the "Hal Earl Norton Memorial Collection."

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFYING

During the year a total of 719 titles were classified. The 4788 cards filed in the official catalog represent 2,834 new cards, 1502 temporary cards, and 397 replacements. In addition, 881 cards were filed in the shelf list catalog, making a total of 5669 cards filed.

REPAIRING AND BINDING

Miss Cook reports that 1563 volumes were marked or remarked (call numbers lettered on binding). In addition to clipping author sketches and reviews from book jackets which are then pasted in books, Miss Cook prepares and sends for rebinding most of the books and periodicals in need of such repair. Nearly 100 periodicals were bound in red rope board in our own workroom. Miss Cook presides over the loan desk over the noon hour, Mondays through Fridays during the school year. She has had the responsibility of clipping school notices from the two Rochester daily papers and pasting these in the *School Scrapbook*.

SERVICE

The total number of books circulated for the present year amounted to 14,006 or approximately 1,000 fewer than last year. The total reserve books charged for overnight use amounted to 3,972. In addition, 4,405 closed reserve books circulated from the loan desk during the day. This represents an increase of 33% over the previous year. Evening attendance was 2,325 students, a decrease of 50 as compared with last year.

The Alumni Lending Library appears to have taken a new lease on life. The year 1949-50 reflects a 35% increase over the last year. Outside circulation (non-student and non-faculty) increased from 2,860 to 3,034. Two years ago this figure stood at 2,146 books. The number of books borrowed on Inter-Library Loan likewise shows a slight increase.

STAFF

Miss Ethel F. Sayre continues to serve effectively as cataloguer in a part-time capacity.

Miss Eleanor Lussow, reference librarian, has again rendered conspicuous service at the loan desk.

Mrs. Elinore H. Basnett (Mrs. John H. Basnett) became a member of the library staff in a half-time capacity in September, 1949, serving as an assistant at the loan desk.

Mrs. Nancy Harrison (Mrs. Paul M. Harrison) replaced Mrs. Shirley K. Averill (Mrs. Lloyd Averill) as typist and secretary in a part-time capacity when the latter resigned in the Fall.

Student assistants during the past year include Messrs. Alfred R. Neelands, Robert L. Rodgers, Nicholas G. Sileo. Mrs. Rodgers found it necessary to resign this Spring and was replaced by Mr. Robert G. Withers.

EXHIBITS

Exhibits in the display cases included one on interesting and unusual Baptistiana from the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection and one arranged for the Centennial of the Rochester Theological Seminary, 1850-1950, tracing its development from the early beginnings in the old United States Hotel on West Main Street to the present time.

LOOKING AHEAD

Our library stack room is rapidly becoming overcrowded. A year ago I recommended that the Upper Chapel be converted into a stack

room "when prices warrant in order that the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection may be more suitably located, and necessary expansion space be provided for the library." I repeat the statement because the need is urgent.

During the Fall term, the Peabody Library Test was given to all first year students. The results of the test indicate that a considerable number of students would profit from lectures on the use of the library. It is hoped that the Fall term class schedule will permit the inclusion of such lectures.

On June 20th and 21st, 1949, the librarian attended the third annual conference of the American Theological Library Association held at Chicago, Illinois. He delivered a paper on the subject, "The Seminary Curriculum, the Librarian, and the Library."

I wish to express my gratitude to the Board of Trustees for permitting me to be away after July 4th, 1949, in order to attend the summer session at Union Seminary and Columbia University and thus complete my residence requirements for the doctorate.

Since the untimely death of Professor Morrison, the undersigned has taken over his class in Church Administration (C.L.5) and has found the experience rewarding.

Annual Report of the Curator

THEODORE LOUIS TROST

May 1, 1949–April 30, 1950

To the President of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School:

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as Curator of the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Collection of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School for the year ending April 30, 1950.

During the past year, the Collection has again had the services of Miss Etta M. Cook in a half-time capacity, and of Mrs. Elinore H. Basnett (Mrs. John M. Basnett) who during the past school year has rendered half-time service as typist and general assistant.

Over sixty requests for information were received by letter during the past year. Twenty-one of these were concerned with Association *Minutes*; six with local church histories; nine with periodicals; thirteen with family records; and thirteen with miscellaneous items. Students in the department of Church History engaged in special research projects have also made profitable use of the Collection.

Among the visitors to the Collection were the Reverend Stuart Ivison and Mr. F. T. Rosser, both of Ottawa, Canada. These gentlemen are interested in preparing a history of early Baptist church life and activity in Upper Canada (Ontario). Other visitors included Mr. Felix Hargrett of New York City; the Reverend Robert McCaul, '16, of Brooklyn, New York; the Reverend David Witheridge, '42, minister of the Marengo Baptist Church, Marengo, Illinois. The Collection and Divinity School were honored in the Fall by the presence of Mrs. Russell Colgate and her daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Wilkinson of West Orange, New Jersey. A letter received from Mrs. Colgate after her visit in October, 1949 states in part, "It was a great pleasure . . . seeing where you housed the Colgate Collection. I think it is in a very good place and I am sure you have made a good job of it."

A considerable amount of time has been spent by members of the staff in an attempt to complete our holdings of Association *Minutes*, State Convention *Annals*, and periodicals. The records indicate that very little of this work was done during the five years previous to the moving of the Collection to Rochester. Over 1600 letters, claim cards, acknowledgment cards, and change-of-address cards were sent

out during the year in an attempt to bring our holdings up to date. This gigantic project will require several years' additional work.

Among the recommendations for the next fiscal year are :

- 1) Purchase of a Micro-film Reader.
- 2) The employment of a part-time student assistant.

Again I urge faculty members, students, and friends of the Divinity School to bring to the attention of Baptist audiences the importance of this significant Historical Collection, and invite members of the Baptist churches to send to the Collection Association *Minutes*, local church histories, and such other publications as have a natural place in our Collection. Alumni and friends of Colgate-Rochester are encouraged to take an active part in helping to keep the Collection up to date in order that its usefulness to posterity will be assured.

